

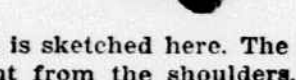
## National Tribune Patterns.

## A Pretty Apron on Simple Lines.

No. 2080.—If this is the age of picture children, surely the small aprons help to make it so. The garment shown here will not only save Miss Simplicity's frocks, but make her appear all the more lovable. It is in one piece, straight across the bottom and gathered into a narrow yokeband at the top. Ribbons

## A Coat and Cap for the Boy.

No. 2130-2131.—It often happens that a mother wishes to use left-over material in making a coat or cap for the small son, while another appreciates the saving it means to her purse if she buys the material and fashions the boy's coat herself. The task is not so difficult as many imagine, and an excellent new



ted in fetching bows reach over the shoulders to form the shoulder pieces and add to the attractiveness of the small garment. This pattern may be plain or dressy, as desired, and no one with little experience need hesitate to undertake the construction. A lawn, dimity or cross-barred muslin may be used as material. In the medium size 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch goods are needed. No. 2080—sizes, 2 to 8 years.

## A Fetching Frock for the Little Maid.

No. 2047.—To fashion frocks for the small folks is a real delight, and especially so if these are for the little maid. Small gowns are always attractive, whether of fine material or not. Miss Simplicity demands things which are dainty and exquisite, while her brother

design is sketched here. The coat hangs straight from the shoulders, with only the shoulder, sleeve and underarm seams. A trim turn-over collar finishes the neck, while three pockets make it like father's. The cap is Tam O'Shanter in shape and a style very generally liked. Covert, chevot or an English tweed may serve to fashion the coat and serge, chevot or pique for the cap. The medium size calls for 1 1/2 yards of 44-inch goods for the coat and 1/2 yard for the cap.

Two patterns: No. 2130—sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years; No. 2131—sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years.

The price of these patterns is 20 cents, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents.

**White Linen and Box Pleats.**  
No. 2102.—There are many charming little frocks for the lassies this year in cool-looking, glossy linen, and the proud mother will find them a real temptation. One of the smartest of the new frocks is pictured. The three broad box pleats in front and back are very becoming to little folks, while the deep bertha collar is wonderfully fetching. The tiny sleeve puffs are also box pleated and finished with turn-back cuffs edged with em-

brodery. A guimpe of mull tucked about the neck completes the outfit. Linen and crash are immensely popular for children's frocks, but a dress of this kind might be suitable also to pongee, serge and mohair. For the dress 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material are needed in the medium size and 1 1/2 yards for the guimpe.

No. 2102—sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

**A Nightgown for a Girl.**  
No. 2127.—With the attractive-looking underwear to be obtained in the shops at reasonable prices, one is tempted to purchase ready-made garments rather than make them at home. But after some experience with the poor materials, which soon go to pieces, and

No. 2047—sizes, 2 to 8 years.

**A Pretty Skirt.**  
No. 3087.—The skirt is no longer a "mountain" to the home dressmaker, as such pleasing results can be obtained with so little trouble. Here is a suggestion for a skirt which is simple and yet very modish. Tiny tucks follow the

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## PENSION DECISIONS.

**County Land—Duplicate Warrant—Limitation—Act of June 3, 1893—Section 2644, R. S.**

1. The act in question authorized the issue of a duplicate when the original warrant had been cancelled because issued after the death of the claimant.

2. There is no statute limiting the time within which application for a duplicate may be made, and neither the Bureau nor the Department is empowered to fix a rule of limitation.

31. 2-19-06.

**Snow Blindness—Malignering—Burden of Proof.**

The claimant was discharged from the military service on two occasions on account of impairment of vision ascribed to snow blindness. His claim for pension was filed shortly after his first discharge.

Medical authorities show that snow blindness is rarely more than a temporary affection, and that in the exceptional cases where impaired vision or blindness follows the attack there is opacity of the cornea or disease of the retina to account for the affliction. In this case the transcripts from the records and reports of official examinations failed to reveal any evidence of either corneal opacity or disease of the retina, and it is quite clear that the alleged impairment of vision has been feigned to a great extent, if not wholly.

The fact that the claimant passed the physical examination for re-enlistment clearly sustains the assumption that he was a maligninger in connection with his claim for pension.

The burden of proof in establishing a prima-facie case for pension rests upon the claimant, and when malignering has been open and persistent, as in this case, the claimant must furnish satisfactory evidence to warrant further action.

83. 2-6-06.

**Marriage—New York—Contract in Writing—Illinois—Connecticut—Ceremony.**

Soldier married claimant in New York at a time when his first wife was living and undivorced. Two years thereafter this first marriage was dissolved by divorce upon the first wife's application. Soldier and claimant contracted to marry at a time when the first wife was living and undivorced.

Since Jan. 1, 1902, a common-law marriage has not been valid in the State of New York, unless the contract was reduced to writing, in the presence of witnesses, and the ceremony was recorded with the county clerk.

The evidence is sufficient to warrant the finding that a valid marriage between them arose subsequent to the removal of the impediment.

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## MRS. ADAMS ON HER TRAVELS.

A Pilgrimage to Andersonville, Chattanooga and Atlanta—Many Kind Attention—Wounded Soldiers—Great Attractions—A Short Trip.

Mrs. Abbie A. Adams, National President of the W. R. C., writes interestingly of her recent trip to the Southern Departments. Leaving home on the 4th of April, she proceeded by way of Chattanooga to Andersonville, where she met by Past National President Elizabeth A. Turner. Soon after arrival she proceeded to explore the grounds and the graves of the suffering of the heroes who preferred death to dishonor, proving that patriotism is more than a name. She was much impressed by what she saw, and says it is indeed a beautiful spot. The latest improvement is a new windmill, the erection of which Mrs. Turner has supervised, as well as various repairs, including the painting of the house.

Mrs. Adams remained several days, walking or driving over every inch of the grounds and plucking the beautiful Cherokee roses which cover the verandas of the home. The home is a rose garden, of which Mrs. Turner is justly proud. A visit to the National Cemetery was also included.

Referring to Mrs. Turner's work, Mrs. Adams says: "One of the things I know all she has done, and surely those sainted martyrs now sing in loud hosannas. 'Blessed be her name.'"

From Andersonville Mrs. Adams returned to Chattanooga, where she was met by Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Eliza J. Crisler, the National Patriotic Instructor. It was Monday when she arrived, and on Tuesday the party drove to the National Cemetery, and thence to Orchard Knob, the headquarters of Gen. Grant during the battle of Chattanooga. Afterwards came a drive over historic Mission Ridge. On this drive the party was accompanied by Gen. Wilder, of the famous Wilder's Brigade, who pointed out the various points of interest. He was elected Department Commander of Tennessee on the following day.

Wednesday the Department Convention met at the home of Mrs. Adams, and was presided over by Mrs. Mary A. Hopson, who was later re-elected. Of the Convention Mrs. Adams says: "The officers' conduct was so concise, and each told the story of loyalty and devotion required to keep so small a Department in line. To them must be given great credit, and the Convention was one of the most successful I have ever attended to the Encampment of the G. A. R. and most cordially received. In the evening there was a grand campfire."

Meeting Mrs. Adams were two ladies who came as a committee to invite her to return to Atlanta for a reception and for the G. A. R. Mrs. Adams accepted, and was their guest for one day. At Chattanooga there was an automobile tour of 50 miles over the battlefields around Atlanta. In the evening a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Adams, and was presided over by Mrs. Mary A. Hopson, who was later re-elected. Of the Convention Mrs. Adams says: "The officers' conduct was so concise, and each told the story of loyalty and devotion required to keep so small a Department in line. To them must be given great credit, and the Convention was one of the most successful I have ever attended to the Encampment of the G. A. R. and most cordially received. In the evening there was a grand campfire."

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